

III

98TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## S. CON. RES. 28

To support the establishment of a National Historical Intelligence Museum.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 26, 1983

Mr. GOLDWATER (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. GARN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HUDDLESTON, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. BENTSEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To support the establishment of a National Historical  
Intelligence Museum.

1       *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*  
2       *concurring), That the Congress supports the establishment of*  
3       *a National Historical Intelligence Museum and, in further-*  
4       *ance of such support, recognizes the following:*

5               (1) That intelligence has played a crucial role in  
6       the history of the United States;

7               (2) That intelligence activities were employed by  
8       George Washington at the outset of the American  
9       Revolution;

1           (3) That it is important the citizens of the United  
2       States understand the role of intelligence in not only  
3       military achievement in wartime, but also in maintain-  
4       ing stability in peacetime;

5           (4) That the sacrifices and contributions to intelli-  
6       gence by thousands of men and women should be com-  
7       memorated; and

8           (5) That the understanding of the importance  
9       which intelligence activities have played in the history  
10      of the United States and the acknowledgement of the  
11      people who have contributed to such activities can best  
12      be achieved by the collection, preservation, and exhibi-  
13      tion of intelligence objects of historical significance.

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the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. DeCONCINI), the Senator from Montana (Mr. MELCHER), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. GLENN), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. HEFLIN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BUMPERS), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. ANDREWS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 24, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the people of the United States should observe the month of May 1983 as Older Americans Month.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 52

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 52, a resolution expressing the Senate's opposition to an imposition of a fee on domestic and imported crude oil and refined products.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 100

At the request of Mr. WALLOP, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MATTHEWS) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 100, a resolution relating to the building of weapons for deployment in space.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 118

At the request of Mr. PERCY, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ASSMUS), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DANIEL), the Senator from Texas (Mr. BROWDER), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. ANDREWS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. FEILL), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. FORD), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), the Senator from Maine (Mr. COHEN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. QUAYLE), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. HENRICH), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BANCROFT), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. BOESCHWINN), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 116, a resolution deploring the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, and expressing the sorrow and condolences of the Senate on the death and wounding of Americans caught in the bombing, and for other purposes.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 119

At the request of Mr. JOHNSTON, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 119, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that

the United States should proceed with the sale and delivery of F-16 aircraft to Israel.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28—SUPPORTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE MUSEUM

Mr. GOLDWATER (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. GARN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HUDDLESTON, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. BROWDER) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Select Committee on Intelligence:

## S. CON. RES. 28

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress supports the establishment of a National Historical Intelligence Museum and, in furtherance of such support, recognizes the following:*

(1) That intelligence has played a crucial role in the history of the United States;

(2) That intelligence activities were employed by George Washington at the outset of the American Revolution;

(3) That it is important that the citizens of the United States understand the role of intelligence in not only military achievement in wartime, but also in maintaining stability in peacetime;

(4) That the sacrifices and contributions to intelligence by thousands of men and women should be commemorated; and

(5) That the understanding of the importance which intelligence activities have played in the history of the United States and the acknowledgement of the people who have contributed to such activities can best be achieved by the collection, preservation, and exhibition of intelligent objects of historical significance.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit a Senate concurrent resolution. The purpose of this resolution is to support the establishment of a National Historical Intelligence Museum.

I am happy to say that this resolution already has the support of all the members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, to include our distinguished vice chairman, the senior Senator from New York, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

## THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE IN HISTORY

Mr. President, intelligence has long played an important role in the history of nations. In fact, many people have referred to intelligence activities as the world's "second oldest profession." Four centuries before the birth of Christ, Sun Su, a Chinese military theorist, counseled that:

The reason the enlightened prince or the wise general conquers the enemy whenever they move, and their achievements surpass those of ordinary men, is foreknowledge. . . . What is called "foreknowledge" cannot be elicited from spirits, nor from the gods, nor by analogy with past events, nor from calculations. It must be obtained from men who know the enemy situation."

This observation contains the essence of what modern civilization refers to as "intelligence." As defined by the

Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch, chaired by former President Herbert C. Hoover, "Intelligence deals with all the things which should be known in advance of initiating a course of action."

Intelligence activities were a developed art among the ancients. Practice, experience, and technology contributed to the sophistication of this pursuit. Today, it may be assumed that every nation, regardless of their form of government or guiding political philosophy, engages in some type of intelligence activity. At the very least, the intelligence function contributes to the preservation and security of the state. Without it, the state, the military forces and other departments or agencies of government cannot function wisely.

In a book titled "3,000 Years of Espionage" by Kurt Singer, there is a chapter which relates to the 12 spies of Moses. In part, this chapter states:

"One of the most stirring of spy stories in history is drawn from the Old Testament, which contains at least nine spy cases. We refer to the story of Moses and the twelve spies he dispatched into the Promised Land of Canaan around 1480 B.C. Moses selected one man from every tribe of the Children of Israel, which made a band of twelve who were ordered to do reconnaissance work in Canaan. They were led by Othniel Ben Navi, who is also known by the name of Joshua. Their mission occupied forty days. When they returned, they reported what they had seen in the 'land of milk and honey.'"

## THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE

Just as intelligence played a crucial role in the history of nations since ancient times, it has also been a vital force in the history of the United States. Gen. George Washington relied very heavily on good intelligence in fighting our Revolutionary War, and intelligence has played an important role in every war which we have fought, including the Civil War. To the extent these wars were fought to keep us free, intelligence has played a vital role in our freedom.

Mr. President, I mentioned that intelligence has long played a significant role in the history of the United States. I am sure my colleagues will recall that Nathan Hale, who was one of the first great heroes of the Revolutionary War, was hung by the British as a spy. His famous last words—"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country"—have been an inspiration to Americans ever since, and have earned him a permanent place in our Nation's history.

Hale's untimely death in 1776 led General Washington to organize a more professional secret intelligence bureau. He chose as its chief Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge, who had been a classmate of Hale's at Yale. Washington's financial accountings show that he spent about \$17,000 on secret intelligence during the years of the Revolutionary War, a good deal of money in those days.

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When Benjamin Franklin was dispatched to Paris as this fledgling Nation's Ambassador to France, espionage played a major role in his success as an envoy. In fact, one of the first great counterintelligence cases involved Benjamin Franklin's private secretary who, at the time, was passing secret messages on Franklin's activities to the British by means of a bottle hidden in the hollow root of a tree in the Tuilleries Gardens in Paris. Historians today still debate whether Franklin was fully aware of the complicity of his private secretary, whose name was Dr. Edward Bancroft.

During the Civil War, President Lincoln relied heavily on secret agents located in the South who reported on a variety of topics relating to the strength, organization, and disposition of Confederate forces. Among the more famous private detectives in this period was Allan Pinkerton, who served as an intelligence organizer and coordinator from April 1861, until the fall of the following year. Pinkerton's field operations were conducted in the service of Gen. George B. McClellan during his command of the Ohio forces in the Army of the Potomac. They played an important role in the success of the Union forces. Ironically, Pinkerton's ability as an intelligence analyst, as opposed to a collector of intelligence, led to one of our first "intelligence failures" which contributed to his downfall as head of the Washington Spy Corps in 1862.

I am sure my colleagues are more familiar with some of the successes of American intelligence during the First and Second World Wars. By this time, the ability of American intelligence to read foreign codes played a major role in determining what German and Japanese forces planned to do in these conflicts. This information resulted in saving hundreds of thousands of American lives. Of course, with the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947, American intelligence moved into its modern phase.

Mr. President, my purpose in reviewing these facts is to give my colleagues a feel for the long and distinguished history of American intelligence. As well, these facts should give my colleagues a picture of the sorts of historical events that the National Historical Intelligence Museum could display for the American people.

#### NATIONAL HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Mr. President, the National Historical Intelligence Museum is a project of the National Historical Intelligence Museum Association. This is a nonprofit organization which was established in close cooperation with the Donovan Memorial Foundation, which itself is organized as a public foundation to honor the name and memory of General Donovan.

General Donovan was an unusually brave and courageous man who holds the unique honor of having been awarded the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Service Medal for his activities as a soldier during World War I and as head of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. The Foundation was established in his name and awards medals to outstanding men and women of the free world in recognition of their service to their countries and to the cause of freedom.

The directors of the Donovan Memorial Foundation wish to establish the National Historical Intelligence Museum in order to provide a visual presentation of the history of American intelligence. The Museum would contain a variety of artifacts, which would give the American people a better feeling for the role, the nature and the importance of intelligence to our Nation's history. Obviously, none of these artifacts or displays would reveal current sensitive sources or methods of the intelligence business. The purpose is to show an historical perspective.

I believe that this museum could be an interesting place for the public to visit. It should give them a better understanding of what intelligence is all about and why it is needed. There are all kinds of interesting things that could go in it without ever compromising sources and methods of today's intelligence activities. After all, the use of intelligence goes back thousands of years prior to the birth of Christ.

THE FUNDING OF THE MUSEUM

Mr. President, I think it is important for my colleagues to understand that this resolution does not provide any funds for this museum. What we are trying to do here is to provide some congressional support for the establishment of the museum. We want to encourage private donors to assist in its construction and its displays. In other words, passage of this resolution will not cost the U.S. Government any money.

In closing, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a list of officers and Board of the National Historical Intelligence Museum be printed in the RECORD following my statement. Finally, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support this resolution.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### NATIONAL HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE MUSEUM OFFICERS

Martin G. Cramer, President.  
J. Milnor Roberts, Maj. Gen. AUS (Ret.), Vice President.  
Charles T. Lloyd, Secretary.  
Walter E. Beach, Treasurer.

#### INITIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Richard K. Betts, Hon. William E. Colby, James Lawton Collins, Jr., Brig. Gen. USA (Ret.), Hon. Michael Collins, Frank L. Dennis, Richard Dunlop, Lawrence Houston, and David Kahn.  
Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Maurice Matloff, Hon. John F. Maury, Kenneth Y. Millian, W. T. Packard, Capt. USN (Ret.), Joseph E. Persico, William W. Quinn, Lt. Gen. USA (Ret.), Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., Lt. Gen. USAF (Ret.), Russell F. Weigley.

#### BOARD

Roger S. Abbott, Walter E. Beach, Martin G. Cramer, Jules Davids, Nancy Fogarty, Cynthia Grabo, Samuel Halpern, Charles T. Lloyd, Lawrence McWilliams, Roger Pineau, Capt. USNR (Ret.), J. Milnor Roberts, Maj. Gen. AUS (Ret.), Arden Ruttenberg, Thaxter Swan, Edward O. Welles.●

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 122—RELATING TO APPAREL IMPORTS

Mr. MOYNIHAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

#### S. Res. 122

Whereas the textile and apparel industries, America's largest factory employers, face extinction from ever-increasing imports which have already eliminated hundreds of thousands of jobs; and

Whereas, during the last 25 years, 660,000 job opportunities have been lost in the apparel industry alone because of greater and greater levels of import penetration; and

Whereas the present 950,000 jobs in apparel are in serious jeopardy as apparel imports continue to increase; and

Whereas because of the continuing flood of imports, unemployment in the apparel industry is far above the national average so that in 1982 when the national average was 9.7%, unemployment in this industry was 15.4%, and five years ago, when the national average was 6.1%, unemployment in apparel was 9.3%; and

Whereas the destruction of jobs in the textile and apparel industries is a national tragedy with widespread consequences because—

(1) there are more production workers employed in this sector of the economy than the combined total of workers employed in basic steel, auto assembly and chemical industries;

(2) the overwhelming number of workers employed in this sector are women and minorities with few other skills and limited opportunities for alternative employment;

(3) other industries which might have offered alternate employment such as electronics, steel and auto have also been severely damaged by imports; and

(4) a rise in unemployment in this sector of the economy is quickly reflected by swollen welfare and relief rolls and other costly social ills; and

Whereas apparel imports continue to increase in large part because of the low wages paid in countries such as Hong Kong (\$1.18 per hour), South Korea (63¢ per hour), and Mainland China (16¢ per hour); and

Whereas past policies, such as cutting taxes or increasing transfer payments, designed to stimulate the economy by increasing consumer demand won't work in the apparel industry because they will result in purchases of more imports and will provide no benefit to the domestic market; and

Whereas the multifiber agreements entered into by the United States in the past have not resulted in a live-and-let-live policy for the apparel industry, but have resulted in a much faster rate growth of imports than of domestic production, so that in 1982, a recession year, as the American market for apparel grew at a slow 1.8 percent, imports expanded by 5.5 percent while domestic production fell by 10.2 percent: Now therefore, be it

Resolved that it is the sense of the Senate that the President should roll back the percentage of the American apparel market now occupied by imports to 25 percent of